Introduction
CT and MRI are commonly used examinations for neurological patients.

But what is an MRI examination? There are several ways to answer this question.

You can talk about technical details of the MRI machine. Or the imaging sequences commonly used. Or is the MRI examination also the report the radiologist produces?

There are different levels to look at medical technology [1, 2], including imaging [3]:

1. Technical efficacy is required to make images.
2. Diagnostic accuracy is the possibility to give a diagnosis based on the images.
3. The next level is whether the diagnostic test contributes to making a correct diagnosis.
4. After this level comes the question whether the results of imaging effects the treatment the patient receives.
5. Does the imaging test influence the patient's health outcome? That is the next level.
6. At the level of society questions regarding cost-effectiveness from a societal perspective can be addressed.

These levels are used in technology assessment. Being aware of it helps to realize that knowledge of MRI or CT encompassing these issues can help you in using these imaging technologies. This paper will discuss the role of imaging in a clinical context and the role of the neurologist and the radiologist herein. Radiology is a discipline in which pattern recognition plays an important role. The second part of this paper consists therefore of several neuroradiology cases.

What the neurologist should know
Technical issues
Neuroradiology is a rapidly evolving field. To evaluate whether techniques are useful or not [4], familiarity with the terminology is beneficial.

Also to be a good speaking partner for the radiologist, it is useful for the neurologist to have some basic knowledge of the imaging procedures they demand.

In depth technical knowledge is not required, in contrast to the MRI technician.

The neurologist should know what procedures can take place, and what the contra-indications are for these procedures.

The most important contra-indication for MRI is a pacemaker. With increasing numbers of pacemakers implanted in Azerbaijan [5], an increasing awareness is required for safe patient management. A reliable source for information about contra-indications and safety issues is found at internet [6]. Contra-indications for MRI can be divided in two categories. First conditions that influence the patient safety. Second conditions that influence the image quality. Metal components degrade the MRI image by distorting the magnetic field.

For CT the most important consideration is radiation dose. Especially in the younger age group this is a major issue. In the paediatric age...
group brain CT is much more requested compared to thoracic or abdominal CT. The frequency of paediatric CT differs per country. The highest frequency (or use) of CT in children, almost double that of Europe, was reported in Asia and in Africa [7]. It is advised to stay critical in using CT in infants because of radiation dose [8].

Both CT and MRI are black-white images. To interpret neuroradiological cases by himself, the neurologist should know the meaning of these shades of grey.

In CT white or light grey are described as high density. Black or dark grey are low density. The density values are expressed in Hounsfield Units. Each tissue has a particular density value. For example in increasing density: air (-1000 HU), lipid (-100 HU), water (0 HU), cerebrospinal fluid (15), soft tissue (50), acute haemorrhage (70), Calcification/bone (200 - 1000 HU).

Within this Houndsfield Unit scale, you can focus on particular densities. The two variables are the position you centre the grey-scale (‘window level’, WL), and the width of the grey-scale (‘window width’, WW). The optimal values to evaluate brain are WL=35, WW=70. The Subdural window (WL=70, WW=300) may show subdural fluid not seen in other windows. The bone window shows bone detail best (WL=600, WW=3000).

Figure 1 shows an illustration of the visibility of a subdural hematoma with different window with and window level settings.

In MRI the shades of grey depend on the sequence performed. The most commonly used sequences are T1 and T2. Each tissue has a different aspect on T1 and T2. White and light grey are 'high signal intensity'. Black and dark grey are 'low signal intensity'. Examples have shown in the Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T1</th>
<th>T2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/grey matter</td>
<td>intermediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>with time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edema</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortical bone, calcification</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow (depended on lipid content)</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consequences of imaging and setting the indication

Before an imaging procedure is performed, the requesting clinicians should think about the consequences of imaging. Is the period until the scheduled appointment appropriate, or is there an indication for an urgent examination?
the result of the imaging test narrow the differential diagnosis? Does the result of the procedure changes the therapeutic decisions? An insight in the sensitivity and specificity of diagnostic strategies helps to make a good selection of imaging [9].

**Imaging request**

Besides the clinical information that is required on the imaging request, information should be given to make it possible to perform the imaging in a save manner.

Contra-indications for MR imaging should be asked the patient by the requesting physician in order to avoid unexpected events. Two questions can be asked concerning ferromagnetic materials in the patient. Can the imaging performed save? Or will the image quality deteriorate by the ferromagnetic material. When in doubt, the radiology department can be consulted. Internet can also give valuable information [6].

When ordering a brain CT for detection of tumor or metastases, intravenous contrast agent is required. Information about renal function is required on the request to decide whether the contrast agent can be applied safely or not [10]. Guidelines for using contrast media are available [11].

**What the radiologist needs to know**

The imaging request starts with looking at the examination ordered. Is the requested examination appropriate to answer the question of the neurologist?

Information on the clinical history is required to give the radiologist understanding of the patient. Insight in the likelihood of pathology, as estimated by the neurologist, influences how the radiologist interprets the examination.

It is very useful to provide an accurate anatomic location of the expected pathology. This encompasses for example, in case of a lumbar spine MRI, to mention not only the side of the leg pain, but also which nerve root is possibly influenced.

The differential diagnosis helps to select the appropriate imaging protocol. The radiologist works together with radiology technicians and translates the medical information the neurologist provides to them, in order the most appropriate sequences can be performed.

**Cooperation with the radiologist**

The neurologist exceeds the radiologist by far in clinical experience. The radiologist can learn to place the examination in a clinical context.

The radiologist is more experienced in the technical backgrounds of imaging. Knowledge of artefacts [12] is valuable to distinguish irrelevant findings from real pathology.

A good habit is to give each other feedback. The radiologist helps the neurologist by giving feedback when there are possibilities to improve the diagnostic strategy. When the neurologist gets more experienced in reading CT and MRI by himself, he can give feedback in case of discrepancy. Discrepancy in imaging findings can be reported by using the RadPeer terminology [13, 14]. Giving feedback improves accuracy.

A useful setting in which feedback can be given is a weekly or biweekly multidisciplinary clinical conference. The neurologist brings cases to discuss with the radiologist and other neurologists. Another reason to discuss imaging findings together is to use all relevant information when reading cases. Sometimes information can be provided, that was not available when the imaging was performed. Second reading can sometimes obviate new imaging, or alter the diagnostic strategy.

**Case reading in Diagnostic Imaging**

It is important to train yourself in doing the reading process in a constant order. There are different strategies to do the reading process. It is attracting to start looking at the most obvious pathology at radiological images. In order to do a better performance, it is advisable to ask yourself some questions, before jumping to conclusions.

a. completeness

What is the examination date? Is the imaging indeed from your patient? Is the provided imaging complete? Is the report of the radiologist available?

b. technical issues and imaging protocol

What do you want to know? Is the technique appropriate to answer the question? Are the imaging sequences suitable to show this?
c. former examinations
Are there any former examinations performed and are they available? One of the first lessons a radiology resident learns is to use former examinations. A lesion visible on a prior CT 5 years before, will not be likely malignant.

d. recognising artefacts
What do you see? Is it an anatomical structure or an artefact? In MRI sometimes artefacts are obvious. Sometimes they are more subtle, and difficult to differentiate from real lesions.

e. systematic approach in case reading
All anatomic parts should be looked at. It is more important to do it every time the same way, than which order you choose. This systematic approach also helps to build a mental normal reference image in your mind, what facilitates detecting pathology. In Table 2 shown anatomic parts which should be looked at in MRI.

f. the corner of an examination; hiding place of pathology
Are there findings other than brain or spine related to the clinical findings? E.g. are the paranasal sinuses filled in a patient with headache?

g. are there relevant sidefindings
Is there e.g. a pulmonary lesion visible on a spine CT, which requires consultation of a pneumologist? Is the aorta widened, which requires surgical consultation?

h. differential diagnosis
Are there diagnoses from the original differential diagnoses made unlikely by the imaging? Do the findings contribute to a definite diagnosis?

i. follow-up examination
When unanswered questions remain after the imaging is analysed, these problem solvers are useful.

- CT versus MRI. Supplemental to a CT examination MRI can give usually additional information. The other way around is sometimes the case.

- Contrast media. To get a higher accuracy an additional examination with contrast media can be performed. For CT iodinated contrast media is used and for MRI gadolinium. For detection of small brain metastases MRI with gadolinium is mandatory.

- Follow-up is a valuable tool in case of a lower probability of serious pathology.

Table 2.
Systematic approach in brain and spine MRI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brain MRI</th>
<th>Spine MRI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brainstem</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerebellum</td>
<td>shape of vertebral bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peripheral liquor spaces</td>
<td>vertebral discs, general and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventricular system</td>
<td>specific levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basal ganglia</td>
<td>vertebral canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white matter</td>
<td>neuroforamina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray matter</td>
<td>facetjoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypothysis</td>
<td>paravertebral softtissues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavernous sinus</td>
<td>other visible spaces (e.g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orbit</td>
<td>lungs, retroperitoneal space,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paranasal sinus</td>
<td>pelvis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skull</td>
<td>extracraniol soft tissues</td>
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</table>

Pitfalls
Errors in diagnostic radiology can be divided in detection (perception) error and interpretation error.

In detection (perception) error the abnormality is overlooked. Causes are:
- insufficient training or expertise
- incomplete search of the image
- heavy workload / fatigue
- distractions (suboptimal viewing / interruption)

In interpretation (classification) error the abnormality is detected, but misinterpreted.

Drew et al. investigated inattentional blindness in radiologists. The majority of them missed a gorilla while searching for long nodules. This indicates that even experienced searchers can miss unexpected events [15].

Case reports

Case 1
Male (70 years) since 7 months known to have non small cell lung cancer, treated with palliative chemotherapy. Now he presents with a slightly lowered consciousness.

Previous imaging: 3 months before presentation an MRI performed to exclude brain metastases was normal.

CT showed two hyperdens lesions. Differential diagnosis metastases or hemorrhage (Figure 2).
The lesion on the left side near the caudate nucleus has high signal intensity on the native T1 sequence and low signal intensity on T2. In this setting that is compatible with hemorrhage.

The other lesions show rim enhancement (Figure 4), which is typical for metastases. Brain abscess can also show rim enhancement, but in this case that was ruled out by lacking high signal intensity on the diffusion weighted imaging. At T2 the lesions are surrounded by a high signal intensity zone: edema.
Diagnosis: Hemorrhagic cerebral metastases.
Patient was referred for palliative radiation therapy of the brain.

Case 2
Female, 38 years. Since a few days slowly progressive right sided coordination disturbances. Imaging findings have shown in Figure 5.

The FLAIR sequence shows extensive, confluent high signal areas depicted as white matter lesions of vascular origin. On diffusion weighted imaging a small high signal area left frontal in the centrum semiovale, with corresponding low signal at the ADC was found. This combination is typical ischemia of recent date [16].

Diagnosis: Small ischemic cerebrovascular accident, extensive vascular white matter lesions. Patient continued on anticoagulant medication.

Case 3
Female, 83 years, experienced sudden headache and lowered consciousness. Imaging findings have shown in Figure 6.

CT shows a huge subarachnoid hemorrhage (Figure 6. a-c). Suggestion of intraparenchymal break through or a huge arteria communicans anterior aneurysm (Figure 6. b).

Diagnosis: subarachnoid hemorrhage.
Patient was transferred to the nearest
University Hospital. CT angiography showed an ACOM aneurysm, which was treated by coiling.

Case 4
Male, 44 years.
Since 3 years gait disturbances, the last 6 months progressive.
Neurological examination showed diminished strength in the right leg and disturbed vital sensibility in the left leg.
Imaging findings.
MRI of cervical, thoracic and lumbar spine was performed (Figure 7).

Figure 6. a, b, c) Native cerebral CT.
At level Th5-6, the spinal cord is displaced to anterior (Figure 7 a-c). The sagittal plane shows the nodging of the spinal cord (Figure 7a-b). There was no abnormal high signal intensity of the spinal cord on T2 as is seen in myelopathy. No pathologic enhancement was found after contrast media administration (Figure 7 d).

Diagnosis: Anterior transdural spinal cord herniation. Patients was referred to the neurosurgery department. The neurosurgeon will perform an intradural exploration at level Th 5-6.

Conclusion
Knowledge of each other's discipline and good cooperation and giving feedback improves patient care performed by neurologists and radiologist. Reading neuroradiological cases in a structural way improves accuracy.

REFERENCES

РЕЗЮМЕ

ОБЗОР ПО РАДИОЛОГИИ ДЛЯ НЕВРОЛОГОВ

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Эффективное использование радиологических методов исследований в неврологии облегчается благодаря техническим знаниям и системным подходом врачей в чтении нейrorадиологических изображений. Сотрудничество неврологов с radiologistами имеет потенциал для улучшения нейrorадиологического подхода к пациентам. В радиологии модель распознавания играет важную роль. В настоящей статье представлены несколько клинических случаев для распознавания некоторых общих и частых неврологических патологий.

XÜLASƏ

NEVROLOQLAR ÜÇÜN RADİOLOGİYA ÜZRƏ İCMAL

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